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8 *Attorneys for Plaintiff BioCardia, Inc.*

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

12 BIOCARDIA, INC.

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 nVISION MEDICAL CORPORATION,

16 Defendant.
17

CASE NO. 3:20-cv-02829

COMPLAINT
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff BioCardia, Inc. (“BioCardia”) alleges claims against defendant nVision Medical
 2 Corporation (“nVision” or “Defendant”) seeking correction of inventorship on certain patents (the
 3 “Sarna Patent Family” as more specifically alleged below), damages, including damages for
 4 Defendant’s misappropriation of trade secrets and Ms. Surbhi Sarna’s breach of contract, and
 5 seeking imposition of constructive trusts on the Sarna Patent Family.

6 **PARTIES**

7 1. BioCardia is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware with
 8 its principal place of business at 125 Shoreway Road, Suite B, San Carlos CA 94070.

9 2. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant
 10 nVision is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1192 Cherry Avenue,
 11 San Bruno, CA 94066, within this District, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Boston Scientific
 12 Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware with its
 13 principal place of business at 300 Boston Scientific Way, Marlborough, MA 01752-1234 which
 14 acquired nVision, including all of its intellectual property, through a Merger on April 13, 2018.

15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 3. BioCardia’s complaint arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C.
 17 §§ 101 et seq., specifically 35 U.S.C. § 256, the Defend Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1836, and
 18 the laws of the State of California.

19 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over BioCardia’s patent law claims
 20 under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a), jurisdiction over BioCardia’s Defend Trades Secret Act
 21 claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and has supplemental jurisdiction over BioCardia’s state law
 22 claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

23 5. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has its
 24 principal place of business in this District and the acts out of which this Action arises took place
 25 within this District.

26 6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400.

27 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENTS**

28 7. Pursuant to Local Rule 3-2 (c), this case involves intellectual property rights and is

1 subject to assignment on a district wide basis.

2 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

3 ***Ms. Sarna's Employment Agreement with BioCardia***

4 8. Ms. Sarna started consulting with BioCardia on September 15, 2008 pursuant to a
5 Consulting Agreement executed on August 27, 2008, and started as a full time employee of
6 BioCardia on November 3, 2008 pursuant to the BioCardia standard Employment Agreement
7 which she signed on October 29 (the "Sarna Agreement"). A true and correct copy of the Sarna
8 Agreement with Ms. Sarna's signature is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

9 9. Ms. Sarna agreed in Section 3(b) of the Sarna Agreement to "promptly make full
10 written disclosure to the Company . . . and assign to the Company, or its designee, all my right,
11 title and interest in and to any and all inventions, original works of authorship, developments,
12 concepts, improvements or trade secrets" Ms. Sarna conceived of, developed or reduced to
13 practice during the time period Ms. Sarna was a BioCardia employee. The only exception to Ms.
14 Sarna's contractual duty to assign to BioCardia provided by the Sarna Agreement is an invention
15 which comes entirely within California Labor Code Section 2870 ("Section 2870").

16 10. In section 3(a) of the Sarna Agreement and in Exhibit A thereto, Ms. Sarna
17 represented that before starting work at BioCardia, she had no "inventions, original works of
18 authorship, developments, improvements, and trade secrets" made prior to her BioCardia
19 employment "which relate to the Company's proposed business, products or research and
20 development, and which are not assigned to the Company hereunder." When Ms. Sarna left
21 BioCardia in January 2012, Ms. Sarna expressly represented to BioCardia in writing that Ms.
22 Sarna did not have any invention to disclose to BioCardia and had made no invention which was
23 assigned to BioCardia pursuant to the Sarna Agreement.

24 11. In or around January 2019, BioCardia learned that on January 25, 2011, while a
25 BioCardia employee and a year before Ms. Sarna left BioCardia, Ms. Sarna filed U.S. Provisional
26 application No. 61/435,945 (the "'945 Provisional Application"), which issued as U.S. Patent No.
27 9,173,571 (the "'571 Patent") on November 3, 2015.

28 12. The circumstances of BioCardia's discovery of its claims were that on December

21, 2018, Boston Scientific advised BioCardia's Dr. Altman that it no longer wanted to pursue a business relationship with BioCardia that previously had been under discussion. Dr. Altman knew that Ms. Sarna was CEO of a company, which Boston Scientific recently had acquired. To understand why Boston Scientific acquired Ms. Sarna's company, when it was not interested in doing a deal with BioCardia, Dr. Altman searched the USPTO website to see whether Ms. Sarna had filed any patents or patent applications which might explain why Boston Scientific was interested in acquiring her company but not interested in pursuing a relationship with BioCardia. Dr. Altman was surprised to learn from his search that Ms. Sarna and her company, nVision, were doing what had been disclosed confidentially to Ms. Sarna during her employment at BioCardia. Dr. Altman was even more surprised to discover that nVision's patent applications had been applied for by Ms. Sarna while she was a BioCardia employee.

13. BioCardia subsequently learned that Ms. Sarna also filed three other published applications claiming priority to the '945 Provisional Application, including US 2014/0323859 published on October 30, 2014, US 2016/151001 published June 2, 2017, and US 7 published September 14, 2017 (collectively, with the '945 Provisional Application and the '571 Patent, the "'945 Provisional Family").

14. BioCardia later learned that while a BioCardia employee, Ms. Sama also filed Provisional Patent Application No. 61/559120 on November 13, 2011 entitled "Device and method to confirm occlusion of the fallopian tube" (the "'120 Provisional Application") , and that Ms. Sarna subsequently filed Application No, 14/357,875, which claimed priority to the '120 Provisional and which published on October 30, 2014 as US2014/0323859 (collectively the "'120 Provisional Family").

15. The '945 Provisional Family and the '120 Provisional Family will be collectively referred to as the "Sarna Patent Family."

16. BioCardia had no reason to discover the Sarna Patent Family since it had no reason to search for patents or patent applications on which Ms. Sarna was a claimed inventor to determine if they claimed priority to a date when Ms. Sarna was employed by BioCardia.

17. The inventions claimed in the Sarna Patent Family (the "Sarna Patent Family

1 Inventions”) were conceived of by Ms. Sarna while a BioCardia employee.

2 18. The Sarna Patent Family Inventions claimed in the Sarna Patent Family are
3 covered by Ms. Sarna’s assignment obligation in the Sarna Agreement because as a matter of law
4 they do not come within the Section 2870 exception to Ms. Sarna’s obligation to assign them to
5 BioCardia.

6 19. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleged that Ms. Sarna
7 apparently was working on the Sarna Patent Family Inventions during BioCardia working hours.
8 In fact, Ms. Sarna was reprimanded for not showing up during working hours, which reprimands
9 were documented in writing at least three times in writing on February 2011, July 2011, and
10 December 2011 (she was also reprimanded verbally for similar infractions at different times),
11 when BioCardia now is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that, among other times,
12 she was working on the Sarna Parent Family Inventions instead of what she was being paid to do
13 by BioCardia, making them outside of the Section 2870 exemption from Ms. Sarna’s assignment
14 obligation as a matter of law.

15 ***Labor Code Section 2870 Does Not Exempt the Sarna Patent Family Inventions from***
16 ***Assignment***

17 20. Under Section 2870, the Sarna Patent Family Inventions were exempted from
18 assignment by Section 2870 ***only if both*** (1) the Sarna Patent Family Inventions were made
19 wholly on Ms. Sarna’s own time and ***in addition*** (2) the Sarna Patent Family Inventions (a)
20 neither related to BioCardia’s business or actual or demonstrably anticipated research or
21 development at the time of invention nor (b) resulted from any work Ms. Sarna performed for
22 BioCardia.

23 21. California Labor Code Section 2872 puts the burden of proof squarely on Ms.
24 Sarna to prove that the Sarna Patent Family Invention(s) comes within the Section 2870
25 prohibition against assignment: “ In any suit or action arising thereunder [Section 2870], the
26 burden of proof shall be on the employee claiming the benefits of its provisions.”

27 ***The Sarna Patent Family Inventions Are Related to BioCardia’s “Demonstrably***
28 ***Anticipated Research or Development at the Time of Invention.”***

22. What Ms. Sarna claimed to have invented in the Sarna Patent Family was actually disclosed to Ms. Sarna by Dr. Peter Altman, BioCardia's President and CEO, in a meeting in Dr. Altman's BioCardia office in what is believed to be 2010. In particular, Dr. Altman showed to Ms. Sarna at least pages 74-76 of BioCardia Lab Notebook No. 21 signed and dated March 23, 2000 (the "Lab Notebook"). The Lab Notebook demonstrates that the Sarna Patent Family Inventions related to BioCardia's business and even more clearly, to its demonstrably anticipated research or development, at the time of their purported invention. The Lab Notebook also constituted trade secrets of BioCardia (the "Lab Notebook Trade Secrets").

23. Dr. Altman discussed the potential for early diagnostic and local therapy for ovarian cancer with Ms. Sarna because BioCardia anticipated research regarding the ovarian diagnostic/ therapy approach detailed in the Lab Notebook. Without early diagnosis, local therapy for the treatment of ovarian cancer becomes irrelevant because of metastasis. This concept underlines why BioCardia's core efforts in local biologic therapy require pre metastasis diagnostics to identify the disease state (the "BioCardia Additional Disclosures").

24. BioCardia intended that Ms. Sarna herself was going to conduct that research, which is why Dr. Altman disclosed the Lab Notebook to her. That is also why Dr. Altman made the BioCardia Additional Disclosures and shared additional laboratory notebook pages with her in the same meeting session relating to the potential ramifications of early diagnosis and the potential for local therapy. The images in the Lab Notebook clearly show BioCardia Morph and Helix products being purposed for fallopian tube based procedures being performed through the uterus. These are two products on which Ms. Sarna worked on a daily basis. Further, at least three other employees of BioCardia were aware that Dr. Altman had spent time with Ms. Sarna proposing that she work on a women's health project.

25. BioCardia has detailed publicly its interest in intrauterine procedures in a number of patents issued for its Morph product offerings. These include U.S. Patent No. 9,078,994 on a method of accessing a contralateral femoral artery of a patient; U.S. Patent No. 9,022,977 on a method of accessing a renal artery of a patient; U.S. Patent No. 9,017,284 on a method of implanting a PFO occluder in a patient; U.S. Patent No. 9,011,373 on a method of accessing a

1 carotid artery of a patient; U.S. Patent No. 8,939,960 on a steerable guide catheters and methods
2 for their use; and U.S. Patent No. 7,402,151 on a Steerable guide catheters and methods for their
3 use. The patent specifications expressly state (emphasis added) that:

4 [o]ther applications of this thin walled steerable guide and sheath guide invention
5 include transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic (TIPS) shunt placement, **uterine**
6 **fibroid biopsy and ablation**, trans atrial septal delivery and manipulation of
7 devices (for pulmonary vein ablation, implantation and or recovery of devices in the
8 left atrial appendage and performing antegrade mitral and aortic valve
9 manipulations and artificial valve implantation), and also for neurological access
10 and delivery of coils and stents.

11 26. BioCardia also disclosed publicly its interest in local therapy for the treatment of
12 cancer, which has been noted would require early diagnosis to make sense.

13 27. On September 10, 2013, BioCardia's U.S. Patent No. 8,529,550 (the "'550
14 patent") issued with claims related to the potential of local catheter based therapy for cancer that
15 include broad claims on the leading blockbuster agents that were approved for cancer at that time.
16 The primary independent issued patent claim awarded was for:

17 A catheter system comprising: a catheter having a proximal end and a distal end; a
18 drug delivery structure disposed on the distal end of the catheter, where the structure
19 is a hollow structure with one or more apertures communicating from the interior to
20 the exterior of said hollow structure, and a reservoir of a therapeutic agent within
21 said drug delivery structure, said therapeutic agent comprising one of antagonists to
22 angiogenic agents, cytotoxic agents, anti-Her-2, and anti CD20, and tumor necrosis
23 factors; said drug delivery structure being disengageable from the distal end of the
24 catheter; a mechanism at the proximal end of the catheter for disengaging said drug
25 delivery structure from the distal end of the catheter; and a fixation means on said
26 drug delivery structure that may be used within a body of a patient to implant the
27 drug delivery structure to a depth within an intended tissue within the body of a
28 patient.

29 28. BioCardia privately had a number of conversations with senior executives at other
30 institutions regarding its interests in local biotherapeutic delivery for ovarian cancer. At least two
31 of these are documented in emails.

32 29. On September 11, 2013, the day after the '550 patent issued, BioCardia's CEO
33 reached out via email to a colleague at Genentech involved with the commercial development of
34 Avastin, possibly the world's most valuable drug for the treatment of cancer by revenue that is
35 described broadly in the '550 patent, alerting him that the '550 patent had issued and that
36 BioCardia "can also enable local delivery of therapeutic agents with ease into the ovary".

30. Separately, BioCardia's CEO reached out to a research scientist at one of the world's leading cancer institutes, MD Anderson in Houston, to the same effect.

The '571 Patent Itself Discloses That It Is Related to BioCardia's Actual Business

31. Coronary artery disease was and is a primary focus of BioCardia's business. The '571 Patent's specific reference to the use of the invention for coronary arteries proves that the '571 Invention related not only to BioCardia's reasonably anticipated research but also to its core business. The application states that:

Although illustrative embodiments of this invention have been shown and described, other modifications, changes, and substitutions are intended. By way of example, the present invention discloses fallopian tubes as an exemplar of a narrow body lumen, which may undergo maintenance, and other anatomical structures, such as ***coronary arteries***, may be similarly maintained. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the disclosure as set forth in the following claims.

'571 Patent at 16:30-39 (emphasis supplied).

Misappropriation of Trade Secrets

32. The Lab Notebook also contains what are clearly BioCardia trade secrets, making Ms. Sarna's filing U.S. Provisional application No. 61/435,945 and the other members of the Sarna Patent Family also a misappropriation of trade secrets under California law.

33. The BioCardia Additional Disclosures are clearly BioCardia trade secrets, making their use and disclosure also a misappropriation of trade secrets under California law.

34. The Lab Notebook Trade Secrets and the BioCardia Additional Disclosures will be collectively referred to herein as the "BioCardia Trade Secrets."

35. The following table identifies the BioCardia Trade Secrets and evidence currently known to BioCardia of where such information was used or disclosed by nVision:

	Trade secret	Where used or disclosed by nVision based on limited information available to date
1	Diagnostic method of using a catheter inserted into a fallopian tube to obtain a solid or liquid biopsy of potentially diseased ovarian tissue or cells, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system through the guide catheter and obtaining a sample of tissue	20190126010, SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR DELIVERING SUBSTANCES INTO A FALLOPIAN TUBE 20190125318, CELL COLLECTION AND PREPARATION DEVICES AND METHODS

1	through the second catheter that is from the	20190000429, Systems, Methods, and
2	ovary which may be analyzed biologically.	Devices for Fallopian Tube
3		Diagnostics
4		20180353161, Systems, methods, and
5		devices for fallopian tube diagnostics
6		20170258392, Apparatus and
7		Processes for Operating on a Narrow
8		Body Lumen
9		20160278747, METHODS AND
10		DEVICES FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE
11		DIAGNOSTICS
12	2	20130296686, Systems and Methods
13	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with	for Maintaining a Narrow Body
14	imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its	Lumen
15	distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific	201601510113 Systems and Methods
16	method consisting of advancing a guide	for Maintaining a Narrow Body
17	catheter into the uterus to gain access to the	Lumen
18	ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second	20190126010, SYSTEMS,
19	catheter system through the guide catheter with	METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR
20	ultrasound imaging, to enable navigation and	DELIVERING SUBSTANCES
21	sampling for biologic analysis.	INTO A FALLOPIAN TUBE
22		20190125318, CELL COLLECTION
23		AND PREPARATION DEVICES
24		AND METHODS
25		20190000429, Systems, Methods, and
26		Devices for Fallopian Tube
27		Diagnostics
28		20180353161, Systems, methods, and
		devices for fallopian tube diagnostics
		20170258392, Apparatus and
		Processes for Operating on a Narrow
		Body Lumen
		20160278747, METHODS AND
		DEVICES FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE
		DIAGNOSTICS
	3	20130296686 Systems and Methods
	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with	for Maintaining a Narrow Body
	imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its	Lumen
	distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific	20140323859 DEVICE AND
	method consisting of advancing a guide	PROCESS TO CONFIRM
	catheter into the uterus to gain access to the	OCCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN
	ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second	
	catheter system through the guide catheter with	

1	rotational ultrasound imaging to enable navigation and sampling for biologic analysis.	TUBE
2		201601510113 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
3		20130296686, Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
4		20140323859, DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONFIRM OCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE
5		201601510113 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
6		20190126010, SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR DELIVERING SUBSTANCES INTO A FALLOPIAN TUBE
7		20190125318, CELL COLLECTION AND PREPARATION DEVICES AND METHODS
8		20190000429, Systems, Methods, and Devices for Fallopian Tube Diagnostics
9		20180353161, Systems, methods, and devices for fallopian tube diagnostics
10		20170258392, Apparatus and Processes for Operating on a Narrow Body Lumen
11		20160278747, METHODS AND DEVICES FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE DIAGNOSTICS
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22	4	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system through the guide catheter with ultrasound imaging, to enable navigation and imaging of ovarian cysts or tumors.
23		20130296686, Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
24		20140323859, DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONFIRM OCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE
25		201601510113 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
26		
27		
28		

5	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system through the guide catheter with rotational ultrasound imaging to enable navigation and imaging of ovarian cysts or tumors.	20130296686 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen 20140323859 DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONFIRM OCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE 20160151011 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
6	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system through the guide catheter with ultrasound imaging, to enable navigation and imaging of an ovarian cyst or tumor, and to take an action selected from the set of (1) characterizing said cyst or said tumor or (2) planning therapeutic intervention of said cysts and said tumors.	20130296686 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen 20140323859 DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONFIRM OCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE 20160151011 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
7	Diagnostic method of inserting a catheter with imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its distal end into a fallopian tube, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system through the guide catheter with rotational ultrasound imaging to enable navigation and imaging of ovarian cysts or tumors and to take an action selected from the set of (1) characterizing said cyst or said tumor or (2) planning therapeutic intervention of said cysts and said tumors.	20130296686 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen 20140323859 DEVICE AND PROCESS TO CONFIRM OCCLUSION OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE 20160151011 Systems and Methods for Maintaining a Narrow Body Lumen
8	Diagnostic method and devices to be used through a fallopian tube to advance a penetrating element into the ovary to take a solid or fluid tissue sample, the specific method consisting of advancing a guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter system having a penetrating element through the guide catheter and advancing the penetrating element into the ovary to obtain a liquid or solid sample for biologic analysis.	
9	Diagnostic method and devices to be used	

1	through a fallopian tube to advance a	
2	penetrating element into the ovary to take a	
3	solid or fluid tissue sample, the specific method	
4	consisting of advancing a guide catheter into	
5	the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a	
6	fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter	
	system having a penetrating element through	
	the guide catheter and advancing the	
	penetrating element consisting of a hollow	
	helical needle into the ovary to obtain a liquid	
	or solid sample for biologic analysis.	
10	Diagnostic method and devices to be used	
	through a fallopian tube to advance a	
	penetrating element into the ovary to take a	
	solid or fluid tissue sample, the specific method	
	consisting of advancing a guide catheter into	
	the uterus to gain access to the ostium of a	
	fallopian tube, advancing a second catheter	
	system having a penetrating element through	
	the guide catheter and advancing the	
	penetrating element consisting of a straight	
	needle into the ovary to obtain a liquid or solid	
	sample for biologic analysis.	
11	Therapeutic method of inserting a catheter with	
	imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its	
	distal end into a fallopian tube to advance a	
	therapy, the specific method consisting of the	
	specific method consisting of advancing a	
	guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to	
	the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a	
	second catheter system through the guide	
	catheter with ultrasound imaging, to enable	
	navigation and imaging of an ovarian cyst or	
	tumor, and to take an action selected from the	
	set of (1) ablating regions of the ovary, (2)	
	delivering controlled release drug delivery	
	matrices to relevant tissue in and around the	
	ovary, or (3) draining the tissue mass	
	penetrated by the hollow penetrating element.	
12	Therapeutic method of inserting a catheter with	
	imaging, such as ultrasound imaging, on its	
	distal end into a fallopian tube to advance a	
	therapy, the specific method consisting of the	
	specific method consisting of advancing a	
	guide catheter into the uterus to gain access to	
	the ostium of a fallopian tube, advancing a	
	second catheter system through the guide	
	catheter with ultrasound imaging, to enable	
	navigation and imaging of an ovarian cyst or	
	tumor, and to take an action selected from the	
	set of (1) ablating regions of the ovary using	
	radiofrequency energy or (2) ablating the	

1		regions of the ovary by the delivery of alcohol.	
2	13	Catheter system which includes a distal spring element on its end and having a round spherical ball mounted on the spring to avoid damage to the lumen through which it is passed, the specific system consisting of a catheter shaft having a hollow lumen, containing a fluid conduit, which passes through a helical metal spring on its distal end attached to a small ball attached to the distal most end.	2019/0126010 Systems Methods and Devices for Delivering Substances Into Fallopian Tube.
3	14	Therapeutic method and devices to be used through the vagina, uterus, and fallopian tube to advance a hollow penetrating element from a catheter into the ovary to drain a cyst, wherein the hollow penetrating element is connected to a fluid conduit within the catheter system that is connected to a reservoir outside of the body.	
4	15	Device design and method of use for a “sweet tip” sugarcoating to cover a sharper penetrating element on a catheter system for advancement through a distal fallopian tube, the specific design and method consisting of having the distal tip dissolve within the secretions of the fallopian tube after positioned for penetration to expose a distal sharp penetrating element over time.	
5	16	Therapeutic strategy for ovary removal if identified as precancerous based on a diagnosis performed from a locally obtained sample before evidence of metastasis have appeared, the specific strategy consisting of obtaining a local biological sample derived from the ovary or adjacent fluids, to determine that the ovary has a significant possibility of having a malignant cancer, and using this information to make the clinical decision to perform either unilateral or bilateral oophorectomy.	<p>20190126010, SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR DELIVERING SUBSTANCES INTO A FALLOPIAN TUBE</p> <p>20190125318, CELL COLLECTION AND PREPARATION DEVICES AND METHODS</p> <p>20190000429, Systems, Methods, and Devices for Fallopian Tube Diagnostics</p> <p>20180353161, Systems, methods, and devices for fallopian tube diagnostics</p> <p>20170258392, Apparatus and Processes for Operating on a Narrow Body Lumen</p> <p>20160278747, METHODS AND DEVICES FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE DIAGNOSTICS</p>
6	17	Therapeutic strategy for delivering ablative compounds such as alcohol or ablative energy	No current evidence of this specific approach being used by nVision at

1	through a catheter system passed through a	this time. However, discovery may
2	vagina, uterus, and fallopian tubes to treat	reveal evidence of use or disclosure.
3	disease or a condition of the ovary in which a	
4	penetrating element is advanced into the ovary.	
5	18 The existence of a market need to improve the	20190126010, SYSTEMS,
6	ability to diagnose pre-cancerous and cancerous	METHODS, AND DEVICES FOR
7	cysts minimally invasively with details on the	DELIVERING SUBSTANCES
8	ramifications for therapy with early diagnosis,	INTO A FALLOPIAN TUBE
9	and strategies for doing so that align with new	
10	biological measurement technologies in gene	20190125318, CELL COLLECTION
11	expression and genetic analysis that enable a	AND PREPARATION DEVICES
12	small sample to identify the presence of	AND METHODS
13	disease, including details on the players in the	
14	gene diagnosis space looking at blood	20190000429, Systems, Methods, and
15	(CareDx), solid tumor tissues (Genomic	Devices for Fallopian Tube
16	health), and cells sloughing from within a body	Diagnostics
17	lumen conduit such as that of a bowel	
18	movement which passes through the colon	20180353161, Systems, methods, and
	(EXACT Sciences).	devices for fallopian tube diagnostics
		20170258392, Apparatus and
		Processes for Operating on a Narrow
		Body Lumen
		20160278747, METHODS AND
		DEVICES FOR FALLOPIAN TUBE
		DIAGNOSTICS
15	19 BioCardia template documents sent to Ms.	.
16	Sarna's personal email account, consisting of	
17	the following templates: Risk Analysis, Product	
18	Specification, Labelling Verification, and	
	Document Change Order procedures.	

36. Moreover, in or about April 2019 BioCardia discovered that Ms. Sarna emailed to her personal email address a large number of BioCardia confidential documents, starting at least as early as April 29, 2009 and continuing at least through December 19, 2011, less than a month before her departure from BioCardia.

37. Although BioCardia does not know at this point why Ms. Sarna emailed the identified documents to her personal email, upon information and belief, these emails suggest that she may have used BioCardia confidential information for her own purposes. Discovery may result in additional claims relating to these emailed documents.

38. The BioCardia Trade Secrets were the subject of reasonable efforts at secrecy,

1 including but not limited to requiring all employees to execute the BioCardia standard
 2 Employment Agreement in the same form as the Sarna Agreement attached hereto as **Exhibit A**,
 3 and restricting access to BioCardia's information to employees who have executed the BioCardia
 4 standard Employment Agreement and by restricting access to Biocardia's facilities to employees
 5 who had signed the standard Employment Agreement and to visitors who are escorted by
 6 someone who had signed the standard Employment Agreement.

7 ***The Statute of Limitations***

8 39. Although Ms. Sarna's wrongful acts occurred more than eight years ago, they were
 9 discovered no earlier than January 2019. Since an employer is under no duty to search for
 10 breaches of assignment agreements by former employees, there is no statute of limitations issue.

11 ***The Statute of Limitations for Breach of Contract Has Not Run***

12 40. While the statute of limitations for breach of contract is four years from breach, the
 13 limitations period for a breach of contract done in secret resulting in harm that is not reasonably
 14 discoverable, as was Ms. Sarna's breach of the Sarna Agreement, does not begin to run until the
 15 breach was or reasonably should have been discovered. *See, e.g., April Enterprises, Inc. v. KTTV*,
 16 147 Cal.App.3d 827, 831 (1983).

17 ***The Statute of Limitations for Breach of the Assignment of Inventions Has Not Run***

18 41. Ms. Sarna's assignment of inventions she would make during her employment at
 19 BioCardia is considered an automatic assignment of a right in a future interest. *DDB Techs v.*
 20 *MLB Advanced Media LP*, 517 F.3d 1284, 1290 (Fed.Cir.2008).

21 42. The breach occurred only when Ms. Sarna refused to assign the '571 Inventions
 22 after BioCardia demanded assignment. *See, e.g., General Elec. Co. v. Wilkins*, 2012 WL
 23 3778865, *16 (E.D. Ca. Aug. 31, 2012); *Imatec, Ltd. v Apple Computer, Inc.*, 81 F.Supp.2d 471,
 24 483 n.5 (S.D.N.Y. 2000); *Goldwasser v. Smith Corona Corp.*, 817 F.Supp. 263, 271-72 (D.
 25 Conn. 1994), *aff'd*, 26 F.3d 137 (Fed. Cir. 1994). This did not happen until April 9, 2019 at the
 26 earliest, when BioCardia sent a letter to Ms. Sarna based on BioCardia's discovery in January
 27 2019 that there was something for which to demand assignment.

28 43. It is well settled that the four-year California statute of limitations for breach of an

1 automatic assignment does not begin to run until the former employer learned or should have
 2 learned of the breach. In the context of breach of an automatic assignment agreement, the
 3 discovery rule “postpones accrual of a cause of action until the plaintiff discovers, or has reason
 4 to discover, the cause of action.” *Target Technology Co. v. Williams Advanced Materials, Inc.*,
 5 2008 WL 5002935, *12 (C.D. Cal 2008), *quoting Nogart v. The Upjohn Company*, 21 Cal. 4th
 6 383, 397 (1999). Again in the context of breach of an automatic assignment agreement, “[t]he
 7 statutory limitations period for a breach of contract commences when the party wronged knows,
 8 or reasonably should know of the breach.” *Gen Elec. Co.* at *15, *quoting Jaffe v. Carroll*, 35
 9 Cal.App.3d 53, 58059 (1973).

10 ***The Statute of Limitations for Misappropriation of Trade Secrets Has Not Run***

11 44. The statute of limitations on a trade secret claim runs from the date on which the
 12 claim was or reasonably should have been discovered. California Civil Code §3426.6. BioCardia
 13 had no reason to suspect a misappropriation until it found the ’571 Patent in January 2019

14 ***Laches Does Not Apply to BioCardia’s Claim for Correction of Inventorship***

15 45. There is no statute of limitations as such with respect to correction of inventorship;
 16 claims for correction of inventorship can only be barred by laches. There is a presumption
 17 against laches if the claim is brought within six years of the ***later*** of discovery of the claim or
 18 issuance of the patent to be corrected. *Pei-Herng Hor v. Ching-Wu Chu*, 699 F.3d 1331, 1335
 19 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Here the correction of inventorship claim did not accrue until earlier this year,
 20 so there is no laches issue.

21 ***Fraudulent Concealment Tolloed the Statute of Limitations***

22 46. Ms. Sarna agreed in Section 3(f) of the Sarna Agreement that “I will advise the
 23 Company promptly in writing of any inventions that I believe meet the criteria in California
 24 Labor Code Section 2870 and not otherwise disclosed on Exhibit A.” The Termination
 25 Certificate Ms. Sarna was contractually obligated to sign and did sign on her January 4, 2012
 26 departure from BioCardia did not disclose the inventions claimed in the ’945 Provisional
 27 Application and the ’120 Provisional Application, which she was obligated to do even if she
 28 believed them outside her automatic assignment obligation because of Section 2870. Ms. Sarna

1 thus fraudulently concealed U.S. Provisional application No. 61/435,945 from BioCardia.

2 47. Thus, even if there were otherwise some duty by BioCardia to have investigated
3 Ms. Sarna's breach of her automatic assignment obligation, which there was not, her fraudulent
4 concealment of the Sarna Patent Family Inventions excused any failure to discover her breach.
5 *Target Technology, Inc.*, 2008 WL 5002935 at * 13, citing *USA Local 343 v. Nor-Cal Plumbing,*
6 *Inc.*, 48 F.3d 1465, 1475 (9th Cir. 1994).

7 ***nVision Is Chargeable with Sarna's Wrongful Acts***

8 48. nVision was directly and primarily liable for its own misappropriations of
9 BioCardia's trade secrets and secondarily liable for Ms. Sarna's misappropriation of BioCardia's
10 trade secrets under the doctrine of respondeat superior because Ms. Sarna, as the president and
11 founder of nVision, was acting within the course and scope of her employment in committing the
12 acts of misappropriation as herein alleged. *See, e.g., In re Energy Securities Litigation*, No. 15-
13 cv-00265-EMC, 2016 WL 324150, *25 (N.D. Cal. Jan 27, 2016).

14 49. Imposition of a constructive trust against nVision is appropriate even if it did not
15 itself commit a wrongful act because under California law "the remedy of a constructive trust
16 does not require that the person currently holding the property committed any wrongful act in
17 obtaining the property, only that the property at issue was wrongfully gained, even if by accident
18 or mistake." *Carpenters Local Union 271 v. Griggs*, CV-17-4460 DSF (MRWx), 2018 WL.
19 6003577, *3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 5, 2018), citing *In re Advent Management Corp.*, 104 F.3d 293, 295
20 (1997).

21 **COUNT I**
22 **(Correction of Inventorship under 35 U.S.C. § 256)**

23 50. BioCardia realleges paragraphs 1-49, inclusive.

24 51. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Dr. Altman and
25 Dr. Stertzer are at least co-inventors of at least of at least claim 1 of the '571 Patent because they
26 conceived or at least contributed to the conception of the highlighted portions of claim 1:

27 **A device for maintaining a narrow body lumen, comprising: a hydraulic propulsion**
28 **mechanism and at least one of an imaging portion or a therapeutic portion, said**
hydraulic propulsion mechanism configured for propelling said imaging portion or

1 said therapeutic portion relative to said hydraulic propulsion mechanism and
 2 through the narrow body lumen, said hydraulic propulsion mechanism including
 3 an **elongate shaft**, wherein the narrow body lumen is distal of a distal end of said
 4 elongated shaft; **wherein said imaging portion or said therapeutic portion**, when
 5 propelled by said hydraulic propulsion mechanism, **is driven distally from said distal**
 6 **end of said elongated shaft and is distally spaced therefrom; and a retrieval**
 7 **mechanism for retrieving said imaging portion or said therapeutic portion from the**
 8 **narrow body lumen.**

9 52. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Dr. Altman and
 10 Dr. Stertzger may be at least co-inventors of at least one claim in other patent applications in the
 11 Sarna Patent Family, depending on which claims issue on each application, and may seek leave to
 12 amend to seek correction of inventorship of any patent issuing with claims on which Dr. Altman
 13 and Dr. Stertzger are omitted inventors.

14 53. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Dr. Altman and
 15 Dr. Stertzger are omitted inventors on the '571 Patent and may be omitted inventors on patent
 16 applications in the Sarna Patent Family.

17 54. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that the omission of
 18 Dr. Altman and Dr. Stertzger as inventors was the result of error.

19 55. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that the omission of
 20 Dr. Altman and Dr. Stertzger as inventors was made without deceptive intent.

21 56. BioCardia has standing to seek correction of inventorship because Dr. Altman and
 22 Dr. Stertzger each assigned to BioCardia all of their right, title and interest in and to all inventions
 23 they made at BioCardia, and all resulting patents, through their execution of the BioCardia standard
 24 Employment Agreement in the same form as the Sarna Agreement attached hereto as **Exhibit A.**

25 57. BioCardia requests correction of inventorship of the '571 Patent to name Dr. Peter
 26 Altman and Dr. Simon Stertzger as co-inventors.

27 **COUNT II**
 28 **(Breach of Written Contract)**

58. BioCardia realleges paragraphs 1-49, inclusive.

59. The Sarna Agreement is a valid and enforceable contract with BioCardia.

60. BioCardia has duly performed all conditions, covenants, and promises required on

its part to be performed pursuant to the Sarna Agreement.

61. Ms. Sarna breached her contractual obligations to BioCardia under the Sarna Agreement by, *inter alia*, failing to disclose to and assign to BioCardia each of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent Family.

62. As a direct and proximate result of Ms. Sarna's breaches of the Sarna Agreement, BioCardia has incurred and continues to incur damages in an amount according to proof.

63. BioCardia also seeks specific performance of Ms. Sarna's obligation to assign to BioCardia each of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent Family, including against nVision to the extent it is presently the owner of any of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent Family.

64. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant wrongfully detained and/or gained legal title to each of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent Family within the meaning of California Civil Code §§2223 and/or 2224 as a proximate result of the breach of contract as herein alleged.

65. Accordingly, BioCardia seeks imposition of a constructive trust against Ms. Sarna and nVision for the benefit of BioCardia on each of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent Family.

COUNT III
**(Misappropriation of Trade Secrets under California Uniform Trade Secrets Act,
 California Civil Code Sections 3426 et seq.)**

66. BioCardia realleges paragraphs 1-49, inclusive.

67. BioCardia derived independent economic value from the BioCardia Trade Secrets not being known to the public or other persons who could obtain economic value from their disclosure or use.

68. The BioCardia Trade Secrets were subject to efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain their secrecy as herein alleged.

69. Defendant misappropriated the BioCardia Trade Secrets by disclosing and/or using such information to apply for the Sarna Patent Family Inventions and to make the purported inventions claimed in the Sarna Patent Family without BioCardia's consent, and using the

1 BioCardia Trade Secrets as alleged in paragraph 34, above.

2 70. Defendant took advantage of the misappropriated BioCardia Trade Secrets by
3 having Ms. Sarna disclose and/or use such information for the advancement and benefit of nVision
4 despite being aware of Ms. Sarna's duties and obligations to BioCardia to limit the disclosure and
5 use of such information only for the benefit of BioCardia and that such disclosure was in violation
6 of the Sarna Agreement.

7 71. In addition, Defendant is secondarily liable for Ms. Sarna's misappropriation of
8 BioCardia's trade secrets under the doctrine of respondeat superior because Ms. Sarna, as the
9 president and founder of nVision, was acting within the course and scope of her employment in
10 committing the acts of misappropriation as herein alleged. *See, e.g., In re Energy Securities*
11 *Litigation*, No. 15-cv-00265-EMC, 2016 WL 324150, *25 (N.D. Cal. Jan 27, 2016).

12 72. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misappropriation of the BioCardia
13 Trade Secrets, BioCardia has incurred and continues to incur damages in an amount according to
14 proof.

15 73. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendant's misappropriation of the
16 BioCardia Trade Secrets, Defendant has been unjustly enriched in an amount equal to at least the
17 value of those secrets.

18 74. Defendant's misappropriation of the BioCardia Trade Secrets was willful and
19 malicious and thereby entitles BioCardia to an award of exemplary damages.

20 75. BioCardia is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Defendant nVision
21 wrongfully detained and/or gained legal title to each of the patents and patent applications in the
22 Sarna Patent Family within the meaning of California Civil Code §§2223 and/or 2224 as a
23 proximate result of the misappropriation of trade secrets as herein alleged.

24 76. Accordingly, BioCardia seeks imposition of a constructive trust against Defendant
25 for the benefit of BioCardia on each of the patents and patent applications in the Sarna Patent
26 Family.

COUNT IV

(Misappropriation of Trade Secrets under the Defend Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1836)

77. BioCardia realleges paragraphs 1-49, inclusive.

78. The Defend Trade Secret Act, 18 U.S.C. §1836, applies because at least some of the acts of misappropriation, including at least disclosure or use, occurred after the May 11, 2016 effective date of the Act.

79. BioCardia derived independent economic value from the BioCardia Trade Secrets not being known to the public or other persons who could obtain economic value from their disclosure or use.

80. The BioCardia Trade Secrets were subject to efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain their secrecy as herein alleged.

81. Defendant misappropriated the BioCardia Trade Secrets by disclosing and/or using such information to apply for the Sarna Patent Family Inventions and to make the purported inventions claimed in the Sarna Patent Family without BioCardia's consent, and using the BioCardia Trade Secrets as alleged in paragraph 34, above.

82. Defendant took advantage of the misappropriated BioCardia Trade Secrets by having Ms. Sarna disclose and/or use such information for the advancement and benefit of nVision despite being aware of Ms. Sarna's duties and obligations to BioCardia to limit the disclosure and use of such information only for the benefit of BioCardia and that such disclosure was in violation of the Sarna Agreement.

83. In addition, Defendant is secondarily liable for Ms. Sarna's misappropriation of BioCardia's trade secrets under the doctrine of respondeat superior because Ms. Sarna, as the president and founder of nVision, was acting within the course and scope of her employment in committing the acts of misappropriation as herein alleged. *See, e.g., In re Energy Securities Litigation*, No. 15-cv-00265-EMC, 2016 WL 324150, *25 (N.D. Cal. Jan 27, 2016).

84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misappropriation of the BioCardia Trade Secrets, BioCardia has incurred and continues to incur damages in an amount according to proof.

